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GOOD BUSINESS METHODS.

Earnings of Departments Under Democratic Management.

IT FORMS A STRIKING CONTRAST TO

The "Soft Snap" Regime of the Republican Party in Missouri.

The following chapter from Secretary of State Cook's forthcoming political handbook, strikingly illustrates the difference between the "soft snap" conditions which prevailed during the six years the republicans ruled in Missouri and the business-like methods which prevail under democratic management:

"Here is a brief chapter from the official records of Missouri which gives striking contrast between the business-like methods which prevail under democratic rule and the soft-snap reign which existed during the six years the republicans filled the offices in Missouri.

"Attention has been called to the fact that during the entire six years the republicans had control of Missouri they did not impose one dollar of taxes on the railroads. The injustice of this policy was all the more flagrant because taxes then were enormously high and the burden which individual property had to bear was made doubly excessive by the rank favoritism shown corporate interests.

"This favoritism was not limited to the railroads alone. Other great corporate interests were permitted to escape any part of the burdens of taxation.

"Not one dollar reached the state treasury from the various state departments during the six years the republicans held control. In those days the fees of the secretary of state, in addition to his salaries, all went into the pockets of 'Count' Rodman. The office earned \$40,000 annually, but the state got no part of it.

"The same is true of the treasury department. The state's monies were then used as the personal perquisites of the state treasurer.

"The records tell the same story of the insurance department. The most searching investigation of the records fails to show a single dollar reaching the treasury from any of these departments during the entire period of republican control.

"What are the conditions today?" "Not only are the railroads required to pay taxes on an assessment of over eighty millions of dollars, but other great corporate interests are made to bear a fair proportion of the state's burdens.

"The insurance department now collects from insurance companies in fees and taxes annually \$335,000.

"Under republican rule not one dollar was paid into the state treasury by these great money-making corporations.

"In addition to these large sums, a democratic attorney-general compelled the insurance companies that violated the anti-trust law to pay into the state treasury in fines in a single year over \$90,000.

"Has any Missourian ever heard of any republican attorney-general imposing a penalty on these corporations, however openly or defiantly they may violate the laws of the state?"

"The interest on the state deposits amounted to over \$35,000 last year, and every dollar went to the credit of the people.

"The most vigilant and expert accountant that could be secured within the ramifications of Wall street failed to trace a single dollar of interest on deposits to the state treasury during the six years the republicans handled the public funds.

"The earnings of the insurance last year amounted to \$147,638.05, and every dollar was paid into the state treasury.

"If the republican secretary of state, 'Count' Rodman, ever let go a single dollar of fees, the records at the state capitol fail to disclose the fact.

"Practically all of this large sum

came from corporations which almost wholly escaped taxation during the six years of republican rule, when individual property bore the burdens of a most profligate state government.

"The earnings of the insurance, treasury and state departments in fees, special taxes and commissions under democratic methods amounted to more than half a million dollars annually.

"Missouri today receives each year in fees and taxes on corporations, which wholly escaped taxation under republican rule, nearly three-fourths of a million dollars.

"The revenue from corporations has enabled the state to reduce taxation on the property of the individual citizen until today the tax rate for state purposes is only half what it was when the republicans managed the affairs of the commonwealth.

"This chapter, brief as it is, forcefully illustrates the rank favoritism which prevailed during the republican reign in Missouri, when corporate interests not only went untaxed, but when corporations were released from obligations they justly owed, and these burdens, aggregating over \$20,000,000, were fastened upon the people."

Fire at Baptist College.

Considerable excitement was created in Lexington shortly after noon Thursday when it became known that the Baptist college had in some way caught fire and that the destruction of the buildings was threatened. Hundreds of people flocked to the scene and all went to work to save the large structure. The fire department responded promptly and did good work under the circumstances, the blaze, which was hidden between the ceiling and the mansard roof, having been subdued after a fight of three or four hours, the mansard roof on the west wing having been mostly removed in order to reach the seat of the trouble. Most of the furniture was removed from the college, and in the excitement of the moment many articles of usefulness were thrown from second story windows and crushed upon the ground.

The fire was first discovered in one of the rooms on the second floor and is supposed to have originated from a China kiln, conducted in the art department.

It is probable that \$7,000 will cover the loss and the building was insured.

Messrs. White and Cook, as soon as the fire had been conquered, went to work to arrange habitable quarters for their boarders and succeeded beyond expectation. The college was opened to the pupils on Friday morning as usual. The building will be put in perfect repair as rapidly as possible.

This college is an ornament to Lexington and a most useful factor in the field of higher education. It is now in a most prosperous condition, in capable hands, and had it been destroyed by Thursday's fire the city would have felt the loss keenly.

Funeral of Miss Andrew.

The funeral of Miss Marie Andrew, whose death occurred on Wednesday morning shortly after midnight, took place at half past three o'clock Thursday afternoon, the very large attendance attesting most unmistakably to the very high esteem in which the young lady was held by the people of Lexington. Funeral services were conducted at the Presbyterian church, of which deceased was a consistent member, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Gordon, the pastor. Special music arranged for the occasion was solemnly impressive and there was a large number of floral offerings of beautiful design.

Interment took place at Machpelah and a large number of friends followed the remains to their last resting place.

Again the INTELLIGENCER extends sympathy to Capt. Andrew and his family in their hour of great affliction.

County Court.

The county court has been sitting all this week as a board of equalization with Assessor Marquis and County Clerk Thornton. The court will meet in regular session next Monday.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF CHICAMAUGA.

Account of the Noted and Bloody Conflict by Gen. Green B. Raum,

AN OFFICER WHO WORE THE NATION'S BLUE.

Gen. Thomas Bore Brunt of the Fight—Gallant Stand of Rosecrans.

A week or two since the INTELLIGENCER published an account of the battle of Chickamauga written by A. A. Gen. Ryland Todhunter, of Ector's celebrated Texas brigade. We this week give a story of that fight by Gen. Green B. Raum of the union forces, written for the National Tribune, published at Washington. The writer says:

On the morning of September 19 the two armies were confronting each other in line of battle about three miles in extent; but their positions had for the most part been taken during the night previous, and neither side knew precisely where their antagonists were, nor had they any definite knowledge of the number of men in their front.

The battle of September 19 was brought on by Gen. Brannan with two brigades. He was sent forward by Gen. Thomas to reconnoiter the front and attack any small force he might meet. He soon encountered a considerable force, attacked it vigorously, and drove it about half a mile, where he found a strong column of the enemy. It was obvious that Gen. Thomas had arrived none to soon at his assigned position to dispute with Bragg's army the question of the possession of the highroad leading to Chattanooga.

The confederate forces accepted the gauge of battle, and made a vigorous attack upon Gen. Thomas's line in heavy masses.

Johnson's division of McCook's corps and Palmer's division of Crittenden's corps were dispatched as reinforcements to Gen. Thomas. Gen. Johnson arrived on the field at the instant that Gen. Baird's right was so hard pressed that it was falling back in disorder.

Johnson struck the enemy in flank and drove them back a distance of half a mile; here he encountered a superior force, which was in the act of enveloping his right, when Gen. Palmer arrived on the scene, formed on Johnson's right and attacked and drove the enemy with great spirit; but he also found his right overlapped. Gen. Van Cleave went to the support of Palmer, but was beaten back. Gen. Reynolds with his division at once entered the fight, and he too was overpowered.

Gen. Davis brought his division onto the field and at once engaged the enemy with success. He forced them back some distance, but Gen. Bragg sent in reinforcements and pressed Davis so heavily that his line was giving ground, when Gen. Wood at the opportune moment threw his division into the fight and turned the tide of battle in favor of the national troops.

It was now 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the battle had been raging for five hours against Thomas's position and the six divisions which had been thrown into the vortex of battle to his right.

At this juncture Gen. McCook, by Rosecrans' order sent Gen. Sheridan with his division to the support of Wood, leaving Gen. Lytle's brigade to hold Gordon's mill. Sheridan arrived to reinforce Wood in the nick of time to prevent disaster to that splendid division. This terrible tide of war on the union side was at last more than the confederate line could stand; it sullenly retired, leaving the field in possession of the union forces. But the confederate forces were not idle at the center; here the battle raged with great fury and the union forces were giving way, when Gen. Negley, marching from Crawfish Spring with a division, vaulted into the fight and drove the enemy steadily until night closed the combat; in the meantime Gen. Thomas dispatched Gen. Brannan from the extreme left to reinforce the center.

This day's battle, although extending over a period of nine hours, and involving nearly every fighting man in both armies, was not decisive.

The union forces had held their position, they had resisted every assault of the enemy, and had prevented him from seizing the road to Chattanooga; but Bragg's army was not whipped—both men and officers were confident of success. Gen. Longstreet with his corps from the Army of Virginia, where it had gained great renown, was now fighting side by side with the confederate troops of the southwest, and there was a friendly rivalry between them in the display of valor on the battlefield.

Gen. Rosecrans had not received any reinforcements whatever since crossing the Tennessee river, nor had he a base of supplies for food and ammunition for his army; he relied solely upon the men and munitions which he brought with him. Not so with Gen. Bragg; his railroad and telegraph lines were undisturbed; he was campaigning in his own country, with the topography of which he was familiar; he had abundant military supplies, and had been heavily reinforced.

The fighting on September 19 clearly indicated that the union forces were confronted by a veteran army largely superior in numbers.

When night came on both armies were completely tired out; marching at night and fighting incessantly during the day, with the intense nervous strain incident to such a struggle, with friends and comrades falling on every side, with the knowledge that the battle would be renewed the next morning, and added to all this hunger and thirst, the men of the two armies when night came on were ready to take their rest. Not a shot was fired during the night.

Gen. Rosecrans's headquarters was on the extreme right of his army, at the house of Widow Glenn; here the commanding officers of corps and division assembled during the early hours of the night, made their reports and received their orders.

It was believed that Gen. Bragg would not abandon his plan of overpowering the left wing of the union army, with the view of recapturing Chattanooga; that stronghold was the stake in the great combat.

The line of battle was not changed. The right of Rosecrans's army was at Widow Glenn's house, southwest of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, and was held by McCook's corps. The left of the line was northeast of the road, and was held by Thomas. Minty's cavalry and Wilder's mounted infantry were posted one mile north of Gordon's mills, on the Chattanooga road, and the wagon trains of the army were further north, in the neighborhood of Rossville.

Crittenden's corps was in reserve near the center, from which point he could reinforce either the left or right.

At the dawn of day on September 20 Gen. Rosecrans was in the saddle, and began an inspection of the line. He found the entire army in position ready for combat; he made certain changes in the position of some of the troops with a view of strengthening the line. Gen. Negley had been directed to reinforce Thomas, and Gen. McCook was to send troops to take Negley's place; these movements had not been made, and Rosecrans directed immediate action. Thomas's corps was found in its proper position and well in hand to meet the enemy.

Gen. McCook was ordered to keep well closed to the left in the support of Gen. Thomas, and that he must do so at every hazard.

Returning to the right, Rosecrans found that Negley had not yet moved; he had not been relieved by Gen. McCook. Negley was ordered to send

his reserve brigade to Thomas at once and follow with the rest when relieved, and Gen. Wood, who was at hand with his division, was directed to take Negley's place in the line. This error caused a delay on the arrival of Negley's division at the left of the line for more than an hour after the battle began.

Gen. Bragg opened the battle at 8:30 o'clock in the morning by an attack in great force upon Gen. Thomas. Thomas called for reinforcements, and was informed that Negley was on his way. The confederate forces pressed forward with great spirit and determination against Thomas's line, which in the early part of the day was the sole point of conflict. Gen. Thomas sent the second and third request for reinforcements, and Gen. Rosecrans replied that he should be supported if it required the entire army. Brannan's reserve brigade and Van Cleave's division were at once dispatched to his assistance.

This movement of troops to the left, where the battle raged, from points in the line where there was no fighting, was calculated to disturb the continuity of the formation. The battle increased in fury as the day advanced. More artillery was brought into action and the crash of musketry was incessant. Still, the storm of war broke 'unceasingly upon the heroic column of Thomas, as though the whole confederate forces were arrayed solely against the left of Rosecrans's army; but soon the tide of battle approached the center.

Gen. Thomas again sent a messenger—Capt. Kellogg, A. D. C.—for reinforcement. This officer informed Gen. Rosecrans that Gen. Reynolds's right was exposed and was likely to be turned. Orders were at once sent to Gen. Wood to close up on Reynolds. Gen. Davis was ordered to close up on Wood, and Gen. McCook was ordered to close up his whole command to the left with all dispatch.

Thus it happened before 12 o'clock had arrived that Gen. Rosecrans had ordered more than one-third of his entire army to move to the left and close in the support of Gen. Thomas, who up to that time had borne the entire brunt of the battle.

This movement of Rosecrans's center and right wing was no doubt looked forward to by Bragg; he no doubt made a heavy concentration upon Thomas to bring about this result.

It seems that Gen. Wood misunderstood the order to close up on Reynolds; instead of doing this he withdrew his division from the line of battle, passed to the rear of Brannan's brigade and took position to support Reynolds. This movement left a gap in Gen. Rosecrans's line of battle. The enemy, in heavy force in front, became aware of this fact, and took instant advantage of it.

A heavy column was moved rapidly forward, striking Gen. Davis's division in front, flank and rear, throwing it into confusion. Gen. Wood's right brigade was attacked before it cleared the space, and was driven from its position. Gen. Brannan's right suffered the same misfortune, and two of his batteries, to make their escape, drove furiously through Van Cleave's division, throwing it also into confusion.

While the confederate assault through the breach was progressing the entire left wing of Bragg's army rushed forward to attack Rosecrans's moving troops.

Gen. Sheridan's division, moving to the support of Thomas, when they saw the enemy's advancing line, turned and charged upon it with great gallantry, but was thrown into disorder by an attack upon their flank and were forced to retire before superior numbers. The center of Rosecrans's army was penetrated and broken; two of Davis's brigades, one of Van Cleave's and the whole of Sheridan's division were driven from the field.

Gen. Bragg with a victorious column, now occupied a position and was actively waging war between the right and left wings of Gen. Rosecrans's army. He undertook to put in practice the tactics of Marlborough at Blenheim; namely, falling first upon the right wing and then upon

COAL MINED IN MISSOURI.

A Big Increase Will be Shown by Forthcoming Report

OF THE STATE MINE INSPECTOR.

Mr. Evans Makes Interesting Comparisons With Previous Years.

Some very interesting facts will be shown by the forthcoming annual report of State Coal mine Inspector Evans, says the Jefferson City Press. For the past two months Inspector Evans has been receiving data at his office in this city from the coal mine operators in Missouri and the results have been tabulated by Deputy Mine Inspector J. W. Marsteller and will soon be ready for the printer.

Great care and thoroughness has been exercised by Mr. Evans and Mr. Marsteller in obtaining accurate returns from the different mines in the state, and according to the reports, there will be a big increase of the product mined in this state, more men employed and fewer accidents since last year. Under state inspection of mines the workmen are not only afforded greater safety, but better wages are maintained and valuable data is gathered for the information of the public. Missouri is a great coal producing state, as will be seen by the following remarks from State Mine Inspector Charles Evans regarding his forthcoming report. In speaking of the report, Mr. Evans said:

"This report covering the calendar year of 1901, will show a larger growth and a greater development in the coal mining industry of the state than in any former year. The output shows a very decided increase and leads any previous year by over \$800,000 tons of coal mined. More new mines have been opened, more improvements have been made, more men have been employed and more freedom from serious trouble than ever before experienced in our mining history. Our mines were never so safe or their sanitary condition better, with every indication that the current year will witness still better conditions and increased product.

"The coal output for the year was 3,810,767 tons as against 2,995,022 tons for 1900, showing an increase of 815,745 tons. This product sold at the mines for \$4,712,181, compared with \$3,643,975 for the previous year, or an increase in the money value of the product of \$1,068,206, or nearly 29 per cent gain. The average price received at the mines per ton of coal was \$1.24 or three cents in excess of the average price for the year before. The total number of men employed in and about the mines during the winter season was 16,650, as against 8,698 the year before, showing an increase of 1,952 men. The actual number of miners at work in winter was 8,341 and during the summer, 5,968. The average number of all men employed throughout the year was 9,218. There were 419 miles worked in the ground in winter and 341 in summer. The 365 mines operated during the year are entered by 162 shaft openings, 61 slopes, 88 drifts and 54 strip pits. There were 73 fans, 124 furnaces and 147 mines furnished with natural ventilation in the ventilation of the mines. Power was furnished by six electric plants, 102 steam plants, 143 hose power plants and 143 hand plants. There were 171 miles worked on the long wall plan and 161 on the pillar and roof system. In extracting the coal the miners used 100,622 kegs of powder, which costs them \$199,684.80.

"Accidents in the mines number 31, of which 15 were fatal and 16 were non-fatal, there being two less accidents this year than there were last year, although there were more men employed and a largely increased tonnage mined. Falls of roof and coal caused 48 per cent of the accidents, powder explosions, 16 per cent; mine cars, 16 per cent; premature explosions, 7 per cent; returning too soon on shots, 7 per cent, and windy shots, 7 per cent. There were 254,000 tons of coal mined for each life lost and 238,135 tons of coal mined for each non-fatal accident."

(Continued on seventh page)